Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edi-is delivered by carriers, on their own account in the city at 60 cents per month; without the ay morning edition at 44 cents per month.

By n.ail, postage prepaid:
Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents.
Daily, Sunday excepted, one month, 50 cents.
Saturday Star, one year, \$1.00.
Sunday Star, one year, \$1.50.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL SLAIN BY WORKMEN

Commander of the Port at St. Petersburg.

DAGGER USED BY ASSASSIN

M. Kuzmich a Victim of Workmen's Displeasure.

REGARDED HARD AND DESPOTIC

Perpetrator Fled Into Shop and Was Soon Lost Among 2,000 Employes of Works.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.-Vice Admiral Kuzmich, commander of the port, who was very unpopular with the workmen, was assassinated here today by workmen whose May day demonstration he had

The admiral was killed at the new admiralty works, a overnment institution where most of the 2,000 men employed there reported for duty at 5 o'clock this morning. OVER They wanted immediately to march out in a body and celebrate the Russian May day, but finally agreed to work till 2 o'clock in RED CROSS RECEIPTS FOR SAN the afternoon. The admiral, however, made a speech to the men, saying that he could not agree to their leaving work at 2 o'clock and the matter was left open?

At about 9:30 a.m., according to an officer who was at the gate of the works, the admiral was emerging from a small shop in the works when a workman, who had been concealed around the corner of the building, leaped on Kuzmich from behind and drove a long dagger into his back. The admiral fell forward on his face, which was badly cut by stones, and died immediately. assassin fied into a large forge, he was lost among the men employed there. The works were promptly sur-rounded by troops and police, but the search for the murderer was unavailing, his com-rades professing ignorance of his identity. The police say it is evident that the as

sassination of the admiral had been planned in advance. The dagger, which was found on the spot, was concealed in a round stick like a sword cane. Among the workmen are many former sailors and revolutionists. Kuzmich had a bad reputation among the workman, being regarded as hard and despotic.

Precautions at Moscov

MOSCOW, May 14.-As a precaution against disorders on May day, Governor General Doubassoff divided the city into districts and stationed in each district detachments of infantry and cavalry and machine guns, in addition to patrols of troops and police armed with rifles and supplied with ball cartridges.

A DARING EXPLORER.

Will Try to Scale Mt. McKinley and Explore the South Pole.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 14 .- Dr. F. A Cook arrived here last night to complete the outfitting of his second expedition to reach the top of Mount McKinley, Alaska, the highest peak in North America. He will be accompanied on the trip by Prof. H. C. Parker of the University of New York, a noted mountain climber; R. W. Parker, who has accompanied seven arctic expeditions and two attempts to reach the arctic pole; B. H. Brown, an Alaskan, who was with Dr. Cook on his first trip, and Fred Prince, an Alaskan, who made the first attempt to reach the summit of Mount

Dr. Cook states that he has perfected an automobile invented to travel on ice, and that as soon as he returns from the present expedition he will make an attempt

BIG SUMMER HOTEL BURNED. Reported Largest in Bay State-Loss \$75,000.

SHARON, Mass., May 14.-The Massapeag Lake Hotel, said to be the largest summer hotel in Massachusetts, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$75,-000, with partial insurance. The house was owned by Mrs. Sarah A. Boyce of Boston. The flames spread to adjoining property

and destroyed a house, two barns and tannery owned by Mrs. Frank P. Eberly of Milton, and about 500 acres of woodland.

TO REASSURE NATIVES. British Troops Marched Through

Alexandria Streets. ALEXANDRIA, May 14.—The British garrison of Alexandria, consisting of infantry and artillery, with bands playing and col-

ors flying, marched through the main streets

of the town today and paraded on the big The object of this military demonstration was to reassure and impress the natives. who had been somewhat disturbed by the recent pan-Islamic campaign launched by the supporters of the Turkish action on the

MINERS' WAGES COMPUTED.

The Highest Rate Made Since Com-

mission's Award. TAMAQUA, Pa., May 14.-Commissioner Neil, who was appointed by the anthracite vember 15 and 16. A reception was ten-strike commission to compute the rate of dered them on the floor of the Merchants' Netl, who was appointed by the anthracite wages for anthracite miners, has notified the coal operators that the miners will be paid 8 per cent on the 34.50 basis for the month of May, the average price of coal at tidewater last month being \$4.93 per

This is the highest rate at which the miners have been paid since the commission made its award.

RHODE ISLAND'S GROUNDING.

Official Inquiry Begun at Norfolk Navy Yard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 14.-The battleship Rhode Island arrived in port from York Spit yesterday. A board of inquiry, consisting of Rear Admiral Francis Dickins, Capt. A. R. Conden, Capt. Edward B. Taussig and Lieut. Com. Thomas Snowden, judge advocate, today began an investigation of the cases of the ship

grounding May 5. The Rhode Island will not be docked here but will go to the Boston navy yard for docking as soon as the investigation is con-

No. 16,668.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 14, 1906-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WILL TRY FOR A RE-REGISTRA TION OF THEIR PEOPLE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 14.-The California Chinese are to make an effort before the highest authorities for complete re-registration of their people.

The contention of leading Chinese is that more than 25,000 certificates of registration, a great part of which are not duplicated in Washington, were destroyed in the San only 50,000 Chinese in California. Many of the Chinese are bordering on panic, for they realize that should their right to be in the United States be questioned they have nothing to show their legal residence. For months to come any Chinese who has a possible knowledge of English and American customs will claim on arrest that his certificate was destroyed in San Francisco. The problems that now confront the immi-gration officials are practically endless. The registration now in effect was made years ago. The Chinese claim that this was imperfect, and in some respects on a wrong

Relief Fund for Outside Cities.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 14.-Rollin P. Grant, cashier of the New York National Exchange Bank, places a fund of \$20,000 in the hands of George W. Pettier, vice president of the California Bankers' Association, yesterday to be used for the relief

outside of San Francisco.

Mr. Pettier says the money probably will go to persons in Santa Rosa, San Jose and other places, which, because of location, did not receive any aid from the general relief fund of San Francisco.

TWO MILLION

FRANCISCO.

The Red Cross receipts up to date for the relief of the California earthquake sufferers aggregate \$2,125,000. Money is still reaching the treasurer of the organization at the rate of several thousands a day. The organization still has about \$1,700,000 which has not been expended. Dr. Devine, the Red Cross agent in San Francisco, advised the Red Cross headquarters here today that the secretary of the Chinese legation has added \$30,000 to his original contribution of \$10,000 from individuals in China for San Francisco sufferers.

KAISER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

Kossuth Disapproved Unfriendly Com-

ment of Hungarian Press. PUDAPEST, Hungary, May 14.-Official note has been taken of the unfriendly comment of the Hungarian press on the apperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, and both Premier Wekerle and Minister of Commerce Francis Kossuth have publicly discountenanced it. The premier took the opportunity of an election address at Bruesvar yesterday to declare his conviction that "Austria-Hungary wished to remain an equal factor in the German aliance, which not only was a guarantee of peace, but was the pillar of Austria-Hungary's for-

eign policy." He further declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumors that Germany had in any way interfered in the internal affairs of the dual monarchy, rumors of which largely occasioned the

present display of bitterness.

Kossuth expressed his opinion that the comments in the papers did not express the real opinion of Hungary, which thoroughly realized the desirability of the best relations with Germany.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

Amendment to the Elimination Bill

Suggested by Secretary Taft. Secretary Taft sent a letter to the Senate committee on military affairs today suggesting an amendment of the bill pending before the committee known as the elimination bill. That measure was submitted to the committee several months ago and is expected to receive favorable action. It provides, in brief, that in order to insure healthy promotion in the army a certain percentage of vacancies must take place each year in each grade, and if these do not occur naturally through retirement for age or through death, army boards must recommend the necessary numbers of officers for retirement. These percentages were fixed with a view to the promotion of officers to the grade of captain at the age of thirty-four years, to be majors at forty-five; lieutenant colonels at fifty and colonels at fifty-five years. In making the computations no account was taken of the casualties that occur through dismissal and retirement for disability. Since Secretary Taft was heard by the committee closer computations have been made, taking into account these new factors and the result is the submission of a corrected scheme of estimates; which, however, differs less than 1 per cent from the original proposition.

Text Read to the Senate. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, read to that body on its convening today this text from the Scriptures: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God; blessed are ye when men shall revile and persecute

you and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

House Committee in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, May 14.-Representative William Lorimer of Illinois, Joseph H. Ransdell of Louisiana, Edgar C. Ellis of Missouri and James H. Davidson of Wisconsin, of the rivers and harbors committee of the House of Representatives, arrived today to confer with the Business Men's League, Merchants' Exchange and kindred organizations regarding arrangements for the river convention to be held here No-

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, May 14 .- Arrived: La Bretagne, from Havre. SABLE ISLAND, N. S., May 14 .- Steam-

er Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen for New York, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when the vessel was 200 miles southeast of this point at 2:30 p.m. The Kaiser Wilhelm II will probably reach her dock about 3:30 p.m. PLYMOUTH. May 14.-Arrived: Kronprinz Wilhelm from New York.

First Steamer at Moosehead Lake.

Special Dispatch to The Star. KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Maine, May 14. -The first steamer made its way through the year before the lake cleared May 4. (Signed)

CALIFORNIA CHINESE JARRED BY EXPLOSION THE RIGHT OF A STATE CON

Four Magazines of Powder Ex- May Bar a Corporation From Moody and Allison Talk With ploded

tridge Company.

Two Separate Reports With Earth- Petition for Rehearing Denied-Rulquake Effects - Property Damage Confined to Shattered Windows.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 14 .- The explosion of four magazines containing about 100,000 pounds of powder, situated on Success Hill, in the northern sectio nof Bridgeport, early today shook up this section as if by an earthquake, but remarkable as it may seem no person is thought to have been injured, and the property damage is chiefly limited to the demolition of windows in houses and business buildings in the city and suburban sections. The magazines were in the storage grounds of the Union | in the state courts. Metallic Cartridge Company, and were owned by the company. They were of frail construction and were four of ten such buildings used for the storage of black and smokeless powder. Two magazines which were destroyed contained smokeless and the other two black powder. A fifth magazine was practically demolished, but the cans of powder in it were not disturbed. The cause of the explosion is not yet de-termined by the company.

The demolition of the magazines came in two separate explosions, the first and heavier one at 4:30 a.m. and lasting about thirty seconds, and the second one about a minute later, which was not as pronounced but which seemed to have complete the shattering of windows which had been broken by the first concussion.

The storage grounds of the Union Metal-lic Company are quite remote, the nearest house being the town farm, a third of a mile away. No one is known to have been n the vicinity of the magazines this morn-

Panic at Almshouse.

When the explosion came a panic seized the 250 inmates of the almshouse, and many of them ran screaming into the field, and several insane patients escaped. The chimney on the building was thrown down and all the glass in the windows blown out, but as heavy as the shock was, it was not felt puite as severely there as in the city proper, where people, in belief that an earthjuake had come, were seized with a desire to get out into the open.

The excitement in the almshouse was end-

The excitement in the almshouse was end-ed in a few minutes and the frightened people called back and the insane patients rounded up by the attendants.

The full force of the explosion was felt in the city proper, and apparently there is not a single large pane of plate glass left in business buildings. As for private resi-dences, few escaped without broken win-

Extent of the Damage.

The damage seems to be confined entirely to broken glass, and already the Union Meallic Cartridge Company has given notice that property owners will be compensated for damage of this nature. Immediately after the explosion the people of Bridgeport seemed certain that an earthquake had visited them, and the scenes on the streets were quite exciting, for hundreds of residents fled out of doors in their night clothes. carrying a few belongings. Mothers carried their crying infants and men ran franti-

cally about making inquiries.

The pandemonium lasted but a short time, as word quicly went about that there had been an explosion. The people, how ever, continued in a nervous state for several hours, being in fear of further explosions. The city was early flooded with in-quiries from other places for particulars of the disturbance which had even more resemblance to an earthquake than locally the federal courts in New York relieved the importers of all responsibility upon From all parts of the state came word that the shocks were felt with force enough to awaken people from sound slumber.

Shock Felt at Eastport. EASTPORT, L. I., May 14 .- Two distinct shocks, coinciding in time with the Bridgeport explosions, and so violent as to send almost the entire population of this village into the streets in their night clothing were felt here today. Houses were jarred, dishes rattled, beds shook and almost in-stantly every sort of domestic animal and fowl set up a racket which lasted half an

SCARED THE ZULUS.

Seditious Natives Subdued by Use of Searchlights.

DURBAN, Natal, May 14.-Searchlights promise to prove as effective weapons in subduing the sedition of the Zulus as the British guns, judging from the display given last night by native Commissioner Saunders before a huge gathering of Zulus at the N. Kandhala headquarters of the punitive force. The natives were awe-struck and regarded the searchlight as the eye of the Almighty and said that God had turned it

upon them in his anger. The flashing of the light on the surrounding hills, bringing in plain view the kaf-fir trails as far as the horizon, powerfully impressed the Zulus, who, when the light was suddenly flashed in their faces cowered and fell on the ground, before what they termed the "latest witchcraft of the

THE IMPRISONMENT PENALTY. President Stickney Declares It Would Re a Dead Letter.

Senator Nelson today had read in the Senate the following telegram to himself from the president of the Chicago and Great Western rallway: "As you know, I am in full sympathy

with the main features of the amendmen proposed to the interstate commerce act, but I desire to protest against the injustice of the proposed amendment imposing fine and imprisonment on officers and agents of railway companies for allowing rebates. Such penalties can never be inflicted upon presidents and high officials of one hundred and sixty thousand miles of railways of this country, who live in New York, and do not deal directly with rates, while their demand for more revenue will induce some freight agent on a salary of three or four The first steamer made its way through the disappearing ice of Moosehead lake yesterday, opening it for navigation and fishing. A few sportsmen were on hand to contest for the honor of taking the first trout, but the big influx will come during the next ten days, for the impression that the very first fishing is the best is by no means a popular and general belief. Last year and general belief. Last year and imprisoned. "A. B. STICKNEY."

the President.

AT BRIDGEPORT, CT., TODAY SUPREME COURT DECISION NO STATEMENT

tained.

Its Borders.

NO LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST THE CHICAGO TRACTION CASES

ing on Responsibility of Importers.

Justice Peckham today delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Travelers Life Insurance Company vs. the insurance commissioner of the state of Kentucky in favor of the state. The case involved the constitutionality of the state law authorizing the revocation of permits given to foreign insurance companies to do business in the state when such companies remove to the federal courts cases brought against them

The court held that such a law covers a right which a state may properly exercise. Justice Peckham said that a state may refuse to permit an outside company to do any business whatever within its borders. He therefore held that the state law is not in conflict with the federal Constitution. Justice Day read a dissenting opinion in which Justice Harlan concurred,

Mr. Lewis Files Petition.

James Hamilton Lewis filed today a petition for a writ of certiorari to the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Illinois in the case of the Farm ers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the New England Waterworks Company of Alton, Ill. The case is the one in which Judge Humphrey cited Mr. Lewis for contempt of court because he had filed the case in a state court while it was pending in his court. The case is a proceeding for debt.

Exclusion of Immigrants.

A derision was rendered by the Supreme Court today in the somewhat famous case of Peter and Enoch Pearsons, involving the question of the finality of a discharge of immigrants from custody by a special board of inquiry. The opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes, and was adverse to the Pearsons. The two men are lace-makers. They came to this country from Great Britain in February, 1904, and when they arrived in New York a special board permitted them to land after investigating heir cases. A month or more afterward they were taken into custody on a warrant they were taken into custody on a warrant from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, charging a violation of the provision of the immigration law prohibiting the landing of laborers under contract.

The Pearsons set up the claim that the verdict of the special board was conclusive of their right to remain in the country, and contended that they should not be subjected to a second trial. The court of ap peals for the second trial. The court of appeals for the second circuit held that the only effect of the decision of the board was to permit the men to land, and that it did not relieve them from further investigation by the department. That finding

gation by the department. That was sustained by today's decision Chicago Traction Cases. The court denied the petition for a re-

hearing in the Chicago traction cases.

Decided Against Importers. In the case of the United States agt. Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. and others the court today rendered a decision through Justice Day in favor of the government, reversing the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. The suit in this case was instituted by the government, and grew out of a controversy over a package of imported goods which had been delivered to the importer and was ordered returned to the government officials. The return was not made, and

the payment of double the valuation of the goods. The United States was not satisfied with the finding and brought the case to the Supreme Court.

Title to Irrigatio Canal. The case of the Gila Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Company agt. the Gila Water Company, involving title to an irrigating canal in Maricopa county, Ariz., was decided today in favor of the latter. The opinion was by Justice McKenna.

Another Revenue Cutter Wanted.

Secretary Shaw today submitted to the House an estimate for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of a steamer for the revenue cutter service to be used for the removal of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation. The Secretary says it is desirable to commence work on the vessel at once.

Proposed Cable to Panama.

General Allen, chief signal officer of the United States army, was heard by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today on the bill for the construction and operation by the government of a cable from the United States to Panama. General Allen spoke of the necessities for cable connection with the canal zone practically as set forth in the recommenda-tion recently made on the subject by his

Kaiser and Czar to Meet End of May. BERLIN, May 14 .- A Koenigsberg newspaper announced today that Emperor William will go there at the end of May and will meet Emperor Nicholas near the Russian frontier.

Circulation.

Sunday Star yesterday was largest, the best and the only sworn circulation of any Sunday newspaper in Washington.

Advertising.

Sunday Star yesterday, includ-Section, was 131 columns. This is a gain of 63 columns over the corresponding issue last year.

TODAY

Francisco fire. It is stated that there are On Grounds of Union Metallic Car- Secretary of Commerce and Labor Sus- Tillman's Charges of Broken Faith Discussed.

CALLERS

An Announcement May Be Made at the White House Tonight or To-

morrow-Capitol Comment.

RETICENT

So far as the White House is concerned, It was stated at the executive offices this morning that there would be no statement today from that end regarding the charges of Senator Tillman that President Roosevelt drew the democrats into an alliance on the railroad rate problem and then deserted them. This statement was made after a long conference the President had with Attorney General Moody and Senator Allison. And that conference was a notable one, possibly a historical one, if history should ever get the facts. But the chances are that history will never be fully aware of what took place. Mr. Moody said he would have no statement to make and that it any was made it would have to come from the White House. Mr. All'son, with a quiet chuckle that was heard many feet away. remarked that an explanation from him

would take too long. Just what program was adopted at the White House will develop in the course of a day or two, but there is an impression in some quarters that the whole matter will in some quarters that the whole matter will be dropped so far as the President and the republicans in the Senate are concerned. There are many good republicans who have come to the conclusion that this will be come to the conclusion that this will be the wisest course. As to what will be done in the Senate will depend upon the initiative of each individual senator, but the impression prevailed today that the word would be passed along the line not to continue to agitate the question, leaving it to pass away with the incidents of Saturday. The President, though, is understood to feel that he should like to make a statement, and this may be given out tonight or tomorrow.

Both Callers Reticent. Attorney General Moody and Senator Allison arrived at the White House early in the morning, some time before the usual run of visitors. They remained with the President about an hour, Senator Allison coming out first. Mr. Allison declared with great seriousness that he had no news to impart to the gathering of newspaper men. Then they began to ask him questions, "Can you explain the apparent discrep-ancy in the statements of Senator Tillman and others as to what took place in these reported negotiations; through Senator Chandler, between the President and Senator ators Tillman and Balley?" a venturesome

man inquired. "Yes, I could do so," blandly stated the Iowan, "but it would take a long time," which caused a laugh in which the senator

was forced to join.

Then came Attorney General Moody, who promptly announced that he did not have a single thing to say, and had no statement

"The statement is made, Mr. Attorney General," said one of the newspaper men, "that you have been placed in such a position by the President, in his accepting the Allison amendment without notice to you after your negotiations with the demo crats, that you may feel it necessary to resign from the cabinet. What about this?" "If I do not feel aggrieved," stated Mr. goody, "I see no reason why anybody else should be hurt. There is a complete understanding between the President and myself," and this was all Mr. Moody would

An Embarrassing Position.

Despite the assurance of Mr. Moody on this point there is a strong opinion that the Attorney General, if the charges of Senator Tillman remain undenied, has been placed in an extremely embarassing position. As the representative of the President he was engaged in negoriating with Senators Till-man and Bailey, and it is pointed out that they would not have visited him and been visited by him unless they had supposed that he represented the President. As this representative he was not apprised by the President of the fact that the latter had accepted the Allison amendment, being thus left in ignorance of what was going on. But the fact that Mr. Moody is satisfied is expected to put a stop to further gossip as

to his retirement. There were several other senators see the President in the course of the day, but none of them talked over the present railway rate situation with him. Senator Long of Kansas, who prepared an amendment for the radical republicans at one time, saw the President, but he did so merely to present some friends. Senator Alger and Senator Allee of Delaware were visitors, but their business was on matters foreign to the rate ques-

Attorney General Moody returned to see the President later and remained for lunch-eon, afterward resuming his conference with the President.

The One Topic at the Capitol.

In the Senate the atmosphere was surcharged with excitement today in anticipation of possible renewal of the exciting incident of last, Saturday. The galleries were crowded with visitors, and there was at an early hour a full attendance upon the floor of the Senate. All kept their eyes upon Senator Tillman and Senator Lodge as if they expected at any moment an outbreak. Senator Tillman had a number of newspapers before him, which he appeared to be reading with interest, and Senator Ledge moved about, talking with other senators in the most unconcerned way. After waiting until late in the afternoon, no explacion having accurred the grown discounter that the country discounter the senators of the senators of

waiting until late in the afternoon, no explosion having occurred, the crowd, disappointed, gradually dwindled away.

The Chandler-Tillman-Roosevelt controversy was the one toplo of conversation among senators in committee room and corridor. They all wondered what would be the next move, and were waiting expectantly for word from Attorney General Moody, as they thought that it was up to him to have the next say.

have the next say.

Some republican senators were inclined to

have the next say.

Some republican senators were inclined to the belief that it would be better politics for the executive to let the who!3 affair drop without further comment. Many senators knew enough of the negotiations that have been going on at the White House to be convinced that ex-Senator Chandler and Senator Tillman truthfully represented the scope of the President's attempted dickering with the democrats.

They have known for some time that this was going on in a general way and most of them were inclined to accept the statement that the proceedings had gone so far as to result in an agreement between Senator Tillman and Atorney General Moody upon the form of an amendment which would be acceptable alike to the President and the democrats together with the radical republicans.

they had the original of this document on paper that bore the watermarks of the Department of Justice with Attorney General Moody's interlineations in his own handwriting senators found it difficult to see how the President or Mr. Moody could make successful denial of the negotiations.

The President's Denial.

That then left only the question of th President's denial through Senator Lodge of Mr. Chandler's statement that the President had criticised Senators Knox, Foraker and Spooner. Many senators know personally that the President has criticised ese senators and others on the conservative side in language that was by no mean

tive side in language that was by no means complimentary.

Senators pointed out today that the adoption by the President of the so-called Allison amendment, the very amendment for which Mr. Knox, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Foraker, together with others who come under the presidential censure, have been working for, ought to be accepted by those gentlemen as proof positive that the President does not believe that they have been working to injure the bill.

They said that the President may have

ing to injure the bill.

They said that the President may have thought so, for he undoubtedly has intimated as much to others beside Senator Chandler, but that evidently he changed his mind as to the alleged injurious attitude of those senators toward the bill at the time when he accepted the Allison amendment. Therefore, they think that the criticised senators are amply vindicated in the President's present attitude toward the amendment, for which they have so conscientiously, persistently and have so conscientiously, persistently and consistently labored.

These republican senators then went on to say that with silence at the White House and with Senator Chandler's report on record the case will probably be closed, and that it will undoubtedly die out in a few days for lack of further fuel to feed the flame.

The Political Effect.

The next thing the republican senators considered was the question of what effect this will have on the campaign. It is very evident that the democrats think that it furnishes strong campaign material. The democratic congressional committee will undoubtedly send forth the Tillman state-ment and the Bailey speeches to bolster up their claim that the republicans have fallen short of their possibilities in getting a good

rate bill. Republican politicians think, however, that the mere fact that a rate bill shall have passed Congress satisfactory to the President and the interstate commerce commission, as this bill will be pronounced, indorsed by leading constitutional lawyers on the republican side, and further indorsed by the votes of eight democratic lawyers in the acceptance of the judicial review amendment, will be taken by the country as proof that the law is a good one. The politicians, therefore, are not very much worried over the political effect of this little blow-out

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF NA-TIONAL CHARITIES CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Among the trict day and adopted Mr. Burleson's amendment, placing this class of teachers many topics discussed at today the national conference on charities and corrections were needy families, defective and difficult boys, industrial training for children, immigration and training for social workers.

perintendent of the New Jersey training school at Vineland, N. J., and chairman of the committee on defectives. In speaking of the laws for the prevention of the increase of defectives, Mr. Johns-

The principal speaker on the subject of

defectives was Edward R. Johnstone su-

tone said: "A careful revision of the marriage laws in the various states is needed. Elope-ments, marriages under age, consanguinous marriages, the marriage of people while intoxicated, all need legal restriction and en-forcement of the laws. Laws requiring the ermanent custody of feeble-minded at least, are needed. We need it to be mandatory to send the defectives to the institutions, and the capacity of institutions must be sufficient to work in harmony with

compulsory education laws." Essential for Growing Children. Discussing the topic of "Education Before Literature," Thomas M. Balliet, Ph. D., dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York

University, said: "What is essential in education or development of the growing child in his early years is fresh air, wholesome food, abundance of sleep, abundance of opportunity to play, opportunity to use his senses upon things which he wants to know, and ntercourse with other children and with adults whose personal influence is whole some and uplifting. Reading, writing and arithmetic become of greater and greater importance with advancing years, but they must not occupy the dominant place in the early education of the child, where many people of conservative type would assign them."

Lillian Brandt, secretary of the commit-tee on social research of the New York Charity Organization Society, made a plea for setting such standards that the work of charitable societies in one city could be compared with that of similar organizations in other cities, and that their reports be more than figures. She described a card catalogue system of tabulating cases quite as practical in its bearing upon the work of her society as the cost schedules

of an industrial establishment. representatives into foreign countries and weed the good from the bad among proposed immigrants was the declaration of Broughton Brandenburg, president of the National Institute of Immigration, who spoke on "How to Make Our Immigration Laws Effective." Mr. Brandenburg said the right kind of immigrants are desirable, not the criminals, the diseased and the in-

sone that are coming in such large numbers. He said in part: "The question of immigration is a prob-lem of humanity, not of merchandise. Its financial and economic importance is minimized by its tremendous social consequence. Its complexity is baffling. Its changes year by year are distracting. Its immensity palls upon the patriot who confronts it. Only when men of all standards and creeds realize that if unheeded it menaces the destiny of the nation will the whole people rise to the emergency and out of love for their native land settle the question and

settle it right.

of every man's quality can be found-among his own people." HUMMEL MUST STAND TRIAL. Two Indictments Against New York

"If we are to have any immigration it must be a selected immigration and must be selected in the one spot where the proof

Attorney. NEW YORK, May 14.-Abraham Humnel, the lawyer, must stand trial on two indictments charging subordination of perjury in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, and next Monday has been set as the date for his trial. Justice Scott today handed down a decision denying the motion of Hummel's counsel to quash the indictments on the ground that Hummel was compelled, in violation of his constitutional rights to give evidence before the grand jury, which indicted him.

First Race at Belmont Park. BELMONT PARK, May 14.-First race; andicap; seven furlongs; mares and filles—

Weather.

Showers and somewhat

cooler tonight; tomorrow

partly cloudy.

District Matters Taken Up in

ACTION WAS RECONSIDERED

the House.

New Classification of Teachers is

USE OF INFLUENCE

Made.

Mr. Burleson Makes Impassioned Speech Against What He Calls "Petty Graft."

The House took up the school bill today as the unfinished business for District day. There was some delay in getting down to the consideration of District legislation as the democratic filibuster was continued. The roll wass called on the approval of the journal and calls of no quorum were made

at frequent intervals. The first District measure called up by Representative Babcock was the bill authorizing notaries public of the District to practice before the government depart-ments. The bill passed without much diffi-

The House then passed the bill providing for the reassessment of benefits for the extension of Sherman avenue.

Representative Babcock made an effort to

get before the House at this time the bill

authorizing experiments in the chemical purification of Potomac water, but the regular order was called for and the school bill was taken up at the point at which consideration was discontinued three weeks Representative Burleson called the attention of the House to the fact that when the bill was under consideration last District day an amendment was agreed to placing the teachers of physi-

cal culture, manual training, drawing, &c., in class six insteead of classes one to

five, as provided in the committee bill.

Mr. Burleson insisted that this previous
action had been very ill-advised and
pointed out that under the amendmen: the salaries of some of these teachers would be raised from \$500 to \$1,000 at one jump. The class of teachers he had reference to were, he said, the least deserving in the entire school system, and while he thought they should have an increase of salary he thought it should not be disproportionate to the other and more deserving teachers.
Representative Gardner of Michigan seconded Mr. Burleson's views, and the House then reconsidered its action of last Dis-

in classes two to five. This gives them in-creases in proportion to the other teachers.

Gaines Takes a Hand. Representative Gaines of Tennessee entered into the discussion and wanted to know why Congress d'd not raise the salaries of senators and representatives. Congress was always raising somebody's salary, he said, but never gave itself anything. He called his colleagues a lot of cowards for sitting around afraid to take action along this line. He would vote for such a bill, he said. Representative Babcock interrupted Mr. Gaines, and amidst the laughter of the House asked the gentleman from Tennessee where railroad passes could be obtained at the present time.

"I don't know," roared Mr. Gaines, "but Representative Gaines of Tennessee en-

"I don't know," roared Mr. Gaines, "but don't believe anybody in the House knows

more about free passes than the gentleman from Wisconsin." (Laughter). After Mr. Gaines had given some more publicity to his views on various questions the House resumed consideration of the school bill. Representative Smith of Michigan offered an amendment which, in effect, provided that teachers in the public schools

should not be required to take any exami-nation to retain their positions. This called forth an impassioned speech from Representative Burleson of Texas, who said he had heard rumors that various persons had received appointments in the local school system through influence alone and without regard to merit. He thought incompetency should be weeded out where-ever found and he believed it to be the duty of the members of the house to see that the local school system was free from it. He said that he had heard that a mere stripling who was not a graduate of the normal school nor even of the high school had been appointed to a high position in

the local school system through pull. This he conceived to be a well-defined species of petty graft.

The Smith Amendment. Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, had already announced his acceptance of the Smith amendment, but upon Mr. Burleson's presentation of the case he withdrew it. He insisted that the committee was anxious to obviate any possibility of influence having any in the appointment of instructors, but he understood that the Smith amendment was merely to provide that teachers who had already passed examinations and were doing good work in the schools should not be again required to take an examination to retain their places. He pointed out that the board of educaand the superintendent of

schools had ample power to remove teach-In reply to a question from Representasaid he thought the humors he had mentioned of evil conditions in the school sys-tem were founded on facts; therefore, he

opposed the amendment for that reason Teachers' Examinations.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota and Representative Gardner of Michigan favored the Smith amendment, and Repre-sentatives Payne of New York, Sims of Tennessee and others spoke against it. Mr. Payne did not think the bill as reported made provision for the examination of teachers already in the service and could not see the necessity for the amendment. resentative Burleson of Texas offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that any teacher now in the service who had not entered by the front door, that is to say, who had not undergone an entrance examination, should be examined for pro-motion. This was defeated and the Smith

amendment was then passed.

An amendment offered by Representative

An amendment offered by Representative Burleson, providing that after the passage of the bill no teacher or principal shall receive less than his or her present salary, was adopted.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Burleson provided that principals of normal, high and manual training schools shall receive a salary of \$2,000 a year, with an annual increase of \$100 for five years, a maximum of \$2,500. The bill as reported provided that these principals should receive \$2,000 a year with an annual increase of \$100 for ten years, a maximum of \$3,000.

The House then adopted an amendment offered by Representative Burleson, providing that the salary of the directors of drawing, physical culture and so forth shall be \$1,000 a year, with an annual increase of \$50 for five years, instead of ten years, and that the salaries of the assistant directors shall increase annually \$50 for five years, instead of ten.

The House then adopted the amendment